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A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF CORPORATE BONDS AND MORTGAGES. By Leonard A. Jones. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1907. pp. lxxvi, 849. 8vo.

The scope of this volume includes, among other topics, the power of corporations to mortgage their property and franchises, the form and construction of corporate mortgages, property covered by railroad mortgages, after-acquired property, the legal nature of rolling stock, mortgage bonds, interest coupons, mortgage trustees, remedies and jurisdiction for the enforcement of corporate securities, the rights and liabilities of a receiver, receiver's certificates, reorganization, and the rights of purchasers at foreclosure sales. This list of topics shows the importance of the volume, and also serves to remind the prospective reader that the subject has received its development almost wholly within the last fifty years. The volume is neither a mere digest nor a collection of judicial opinions, but is a real treatise, stating principles and reasons, and discussing concrete problems. As the author's previous volumes on Mortgages, Liens, and kindred subjects have been useful and popular, it is gratifying to be able to add that the present volume is worthy to be placed beside its predecessors.

E. W.

SAMUEL FREEMAN MILLER. By Charles Noble Gregory. Iowa Biographical Series. Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1907. pp. xvi, 217. 8vo.

Somewhat more than a third of this volume is devoted to biography and incidental notes and references. The remainder gives a list of Mr. Justice Miller's opinions delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States and a reprint of his addresses on "The Formation of the Constitution," "The Use and Value of Authorities," and "The Conflict between Socialism and Organized Society." As Mr. Justice Miller's manuscripts were destroyed, the biographer has been at a disadvantage; but he has made use of newspapers and the statements of Mr. Justice Miller's contemporaries, and the result, by reason of the biographer's diligence and fairness, is a volume that is unlikely to be superseded.

E. W.

DIE TUBERKULOSE nach ihren juristischen Beziehung in rechtsvergleichender Darstellung. By F. K. Neubecker. Leipzig: Georg Böhme. 1908. pp. 36. 8vo.

In this monograph, delivered as an address before the Sixth International Tuberculosis Conference held in Vienna in September, 1907, Dr. Neubecker, of the University of Berlin, draws from the European legal systems — Germanic, Romance, and Slavic — the principles of private law that appear to furnish a method of combating the spread of tuberculosis by reason of personal relations and business transactions. Such principles are: to allow actions in tort for negligent or intentional infection, extending the liability in this regard to third persons; to give liberal defenses for breaches of contract and rights to rescind contracts concerning infected property; in fine, to establish by private law the boycotting of tuberculous persons and infected property. The monograph is concise, but is thorough and very suggestive. Of special interest in view of possible American anti-tuberculosis laws are the references to the Danish Tuberculosis Law of 1905.

MANUAL OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. By Sidney L. Phipson. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1908. pp. xviii, 208. 8vo.

This volume is stated on its title-page to be "for the use of students, being an abridgment of the fourth edition of the author's larger treatise upon the same subject." The arrangement of topics in the two books is the same, and the corresponding pages in the treatise are referred to in the manual. The treatise was reviewed in 21 HARV. L. REV. 157.